

CLINCH VALLEY NEWS
ESTABLISHED 1846.
J. A. LESLIE & SON,
Editors and Proprietors
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
(In Advance.)
By mail, postpaid, one year,....\$1.50
By mail, postpaid, 6 months,.... .75
Advertising Rates Furnished on
Application.
Entered at the Tazewell, (Va.) post-
office as second-class matter.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1916.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.
For President:
Woodrow Wilson,
of New Jersey.
For Vice-President:
Thomas R. Marshall,
of Indiana.
For Congress—Ninth District:
E. Lee Trinkle,
of Wyth County.

DEMOCRACY'S CANDIDATE.



THE BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

Congress has authorized the construction of an armor plate plant, and has given Secretary Daniels orders to proceed with its construction. The Bethlehem Steel Company, as is generally known, perhaps, opposed this action of congress from the first. Mr. Ivy L. Lee, representing the Steel Company, which is a manufacturer of armor plate on a large scale, wishes to inform the general public of the company's side of the controversy, and will do so from time to time through newspaper publication. One of these advertisements has recently appeared in the columns of the Clinch Valley News, and others will follow.

This is the first instance, in our newspaper experience, that one of the great industries of the country, such as the Bethlehem Steel Company, has given country newspapers any advertising. Numerous statements, circulars, and letters, "personal to the editor," are frequently received, saying that "no doubt the enclosed will be of information to your readers," etc., etc., and requesting, modestly, of course, that a marked copy be sent in case of editorial comment or other publication, etc., but never offering to pay for even bare expenses of composition. Hence, the action of the Steel Company, in ordering advertising at regular rates is not only an agreeable surprise, but marks, no doubt, an era in the history of country newspaper advertising.

JOINT DISCUSSIONS.

Time was in the Ninth when Republicans seemed not all anxious and many times unwilling to agree to joint political discussions with Democrats, claiming that they (the Democratic speakers) could not get a crowd except furnished by Republican speakers. Conditions seem to have changed. In several counties in the western part of the district the campaign has already opened with joint discussions. The papers state that Congressman Flood and Mr. Peters, of Bristol, and several Republican speakers were in Lee and Russell counties, and other points in the district this week. Does this change of procedure argue that Republican chances of audiences to address are not quite as good as formerly, in the Ninth? Well, Democrats can not only furnish audiences this year, but they can furnish all the interesting, convincing proofs as well, that the people are with them. Just what a Republican speaker can hatch up these days to interest, much less convince, a crowd of prosperous, well satisfied people that a change of administration should be made, we confess our inability to even imagine, further than this: "We want the job."

ENGLAND'S "BEST PRESIDENT."

One of Mr. Slemph's Spell-binders, Meeker by name, hailing from St. Louis, said in the course of an address at the Bristol Republican convention, according to newspaper reports, that "Mr. Wilson is the best President England ever had." Per contra, the German Kaiser is the best President the United States could have. This is Americanism with a vengeance. Wonder if Mr. Slemph endorses Mr. Meeker's fool remark? We don't believe he does. We know a number of his friends here do not. The slogan of the Republicans is, "Anything to beat Wilson"—we venture the guess that preaching such stuff as the above from Mr. Meeker will never do it.

A "NEAR" DEMOCRAT.

The New York Times said that the American people "don't like an Anti-Anything." Is it not equally true that a "near-anything" is also unacceptable? Particularly is this true when a "near-anything" is paraded as the real thing. There are Democrats and near-Democrats. There are Democratic and near-Democratic newspapers—sort of Jack-in-the-box institutions, now you see them and now you don't. They wear the cloak of Democracy and serve Republicanism—just the opposite. A case in point: A certain newspaper, published in the leading city of the State, in a recent issue, commenting editorially upon President Wilson's speech of acceptance, likened him to the Pharisee of the Bible, and his speech to the prayer of the Pharisee, and goes on at some length to criticize quite caustically the entire address, all of which the editor had a right to do, but the reader of that anti-Wilson editorial would be surprised if told that the paper in which it appeared is Democratic. And this is not the first or only time this newspaper has gone out of its way to whack Mr. Wilson and his policies, and play therefore into the hands of his enemies, and the enemies of the Democratic party. Candidate Hughes need no longer lack for campaign "thunder" when such rich contributions are made to his stock by Democratic newspapers.

ADDENDA—
Reviewing the above it occurs to the writer that there is an omission that should be supplied in justice to the real Democratic papers of the State. The article alluded to—one of several—is found in the Evening Journal of September 4th.

BETWEEN HIS SATANIC MAJESTY AND THE BRINY DEEP.

The Republicans are "up in the air" on the settlement of the strike by President Wilson and Congress. They are afraid to approve the terms of settlement for fear of offending "Big Business." They are afraid to oppose for fear of the railroad employees. They are "up in the air." If only President Wilson would "bust" on some—even one of his great moves, how happy some folks would be!

A NEW PUBLICATION.

The State Journal a new publication, issued weekly in Richmond, has made its bow to the public, and solicits an audience and a hearing. The paper is a sixteen-page magazine form. The editor is Mr. Alex J. Field, of North Carolina, we believe. The manager is Mr. John Archer ("Nick") Carter, well known to many Tazewell people. He is a recent graduate of Richmond College, and, with Mr. Field, a man of newspaper experience a strong team is back of the Journal. This is about the first time, we believe, that the attempt has been made to establish a weekly paper in Richmond, and the venture will be watched with interest. The Clinch Valley News extends heart and hand to this new candidate for public patronage, and wishes it success from the start.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

President Wilson has scored another triumph in preventing what promised to be, according to the opinion of wise men, one of the most gigantic and paralyzing strikes in the history of this country. He had the support, almost unanimous, of Congress, Republicans as well as Democrats. The nation will not fail to appreciate this heroic and wise interposition.

It is in order now for Mr. Hughes and a number of lesser lights to hoh up and criticize, but without, of course, saying what should have been done.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES.

The New York Times gives reliable figures showing the increase in the number of automobiles in this country. There are, says the Times, three million automobiles in use in the United States, and that the fees paid into the State treasuries during the first half of 1916 were \$14,261,000.00. The number of cars turned out from the ninety-nine factories the first half of this year, was 754,902, valued at \$481,000,000.00. Probably by the end of this year there will have been manufactured not less than one million and a half cars.

In Iowa there is one motor car for every thirteen inhabitants, and in Nebraska one for every sixteen inhabitants. What will be the results of the general, widespread use of the motor car upon the industrial, social and religious welfare of the country generally, is a question for the economists and prophets. One thing—the forecast seems to argue the finish of the horse.

COMMISSIONER STARTS WORK.

Rev. J. Sidney Peters, Commissioner of Prohibition, elected by the last Legislature, entered upon his duties September 1st. Mr. Peters' duty will be to see that the Prohibition law, which goes into effect November 1st, is complied with to the letter. He will "jack up" county officials who fail to do their duty, and attempt to make the State dry in fact as well as in name, and no doubt he will have the co-operation of the entire police and official guard of the law in every town and county in the State. Mr. Peters will see to it that town and county officers do their best to enforce the law, or know the reason why.

BUYING GASOLINE ON SUNDAY.

There is much comment on the custom, which seems to be general in Tazewell, of selling gasoline on Sunday. Running cars on Sunday is not a necessity. We buy our groceries, etc., on Saturday, and so we should gasoline. There may arise emergencies, of course, when it may be absolutely necessary to buy on Sunday. The merchants should get together, and refuse to sell gasoline, or anything else, on Sunday. They can easily control the matter. At the present rate of speed it may not be a great while until Tazewell can boast of "wide-open" Sundays. If there is no law to prohibit the sale of the merchants refuse if they don't care to sell on Sunday, and the practice will stop, of course. It is up to the dealers.

Owing to limited space we give only a condensed report of President Wilson's great speech of acceptance. Turn back a few pages of your scrap book and read Mr. Hughes' speech of acceptance. One is the utterance of a great statesman—a man who knows and believes something. The other the insipid vapourings of a man who beats about for something to say, and finally attempts to say something which he did not conscientiously believe himself, and to which the public has paid little or no attention.

Roumania has said, according to despatches, that she is going into the big war "for what we can get out of it." An honest confession, and if the other warring nations were equally candid they would say the same thing—"in it for what we can get out of it."

NOT FOR THE BOSSES ONLY.

Tazewell, Va., Sept. 6.
Editor C. V. News, Tazewell, Va.
Dear Sir:—We see in your issue of Sept. 1st, a very nice notice in reference to the work that is being done by our company, and we appreciate the fact that you have seen fit to give to the public information in reference to what we are attempting to do for the benefit of the miners and other laborers at our plant. We are making every effort to make them comfortable, happy and good citizens.

You state in your article that the company will put on a gasoline car between Richlands and Jewell Ridge, which is for the benefit of the bosses chiefly. This is an error. The gasoline car will be for the benefit of all the employees and their families, and they will be transported free of all charge, and will have as free access to it as the officers who are managing the company. We believe it is the proper way to look out for the interests of the employees' first and the bosses next.

Yours respectfully,
JEWELL RIDGE COAL CORP.

TO ADDRESS WOMEN TONIGHT.

President Wilson will address the National Women's Suffrage Association in Atlantic City tonight. Women from all parts of the country have been pouring in for the convention, which is expected to be one of the most important gatherings of women in the history of the country. The question agitating the leaders is whether they can hold in check an insurgent movement demanding radical action as to the choice of a presidential candidate the women should support.

THE BIGGEST YET.

(Communicated.)
Ed. News.—Not the Currency bill, which diffused the people's money; among the people; not the change in rules of legislation; not the Child Labor enactment, nor the great scheme of Preparedness—none of these can compare in importance with Wilson's intervention in the great strike, in which a foreign war would have been a bagatelle of days and weeks in the shadow of this calamity of ruin, breathe freely again and their sighs of grateful relief ascending to heaven were met by the blessed sunlight, which on Monday broke through the clouds with a renewed promise of peace and prosperity for the American people.

ONE OF THEM.

WILSON ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION
(Continued from First Page.)

By the federal reserve act the supply of currency at the disposal of active business has been rendered elastic, taking its volume, not from a fixed body of investment securities, but from the liquid assets of daily trade; and these assets are assessed and accepted, not by distant groups of bankers' control of unavailable reserves, but by bankers who are in touch with local conditions everywhere.

Effective measures have been taken for the re-creation of an American merchant marine and the revival of the American carrying trade indispensable to our emancipation from the control which foreigners have so long exercised over the opportunities, the routes, and the methods of our commerce with other countries.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is about to be reorganized in order to perform its most important functions more promptly and more efficiently. We have created extended and improved the service of the parcels post.

So much we have done for business. What other party has understood the task so well or executed it so intelligently and energetically? What other party has attempted to do all that? Republican leaders, apparently, know of no means of assisting business but "protection." How to stimulate it and put it upon a new footing of energy and enterprise they have not suggested.

For the farmers of the country we have virtually created commercial credit, by means of the federal reserve act and the rural credits act. They now have the standing of other business men in the money market. We have successfully regulated speculation in "futures" and established standards in the marketing of grains.

By an intelligent warehouse act we have assisted to make the standard crops available as never before both for systematic marketing and as a security for loans from the banks. We have greatly added to the work of neighborhood demonstration on the farm itself of improved methods of cultivation, and, through the intelligent extension of the functions of the department of agriculture, have made it possible for the farmer to learn systematically where his best markets are and how to get at them.

The workmen of America have been given a veritable emancipation, by the legal recognition of a man's labor as a part of his life, and not a mere marketable commodity; by exempting labor organizations from processes of the courts which treated their members like fractional parts of mobs and not like accessible and reasonable individuals; by releasing our seamen from involuntary servitude; by making adequate provision for conciliation of labor and industry; by providing suitable machinery for mediation and conciliation in industrial disputes; and by putting the federal department of labor at the disposal of the workingman when in search of work.

We have effected the emancipation of the children of the country by releasing them from hurtful labor. We have instituted a system of national aid in the building of highways which the country has been feeling after for a century. We have sought to equalize taxation by means of an equitable income tax. We have taken the steps that ought to have been taken at the outset to open up the resources of Alaska. We have provided for national defense upon a scale never before seriously proposed upon the responsibility of an entire political party. We have driven the tariff lobby from cover and obliged it to substitute solid argument for private influence.

Redeemed Promises.
This extraordinary recital must sound like a platform, a list of genuine promises; but it is not. It is a record of promises made four years ago and now actually redeemed in constructive legislation.

These things must profoundly disturb the thoughts and confound the plans of those who have made themselves believe that the Democratic party neither understood nor was ready to assist the business of the country in the great emergency which is its evident and inevitable destiny to undertake and carry through. The breaking up of the lobby must especially disconcert them; for it was through the lobby that they sought and were sure they had found the heart of things. The game of privilege can be played successfully by no other means.

These things must equally astonish those who feared that the Democratic party had not opened its heart to comprehend the demands of social justice. We have in four years come very near to carrying out the platform of the Progressive party as well as our own; for we also are progressives.

The Republican party is just the party that cannot meet the new conditions of the new age. It does not know the way and it does not wish away from the old leaders and old methods. They still select its candidates and dictate its policy, still resist change, still hanker after the old conditions, still know no methods of encouraging business but the old methods. When it changes its leaders and its purposes and brings its ideas up to date it will have the right to ask the American people to give it power again; not until then. A new age, an age of revolutionary change, needs new purposes and new ideas.

In foreign affairs we have been guided by principles clearly conceived and consistently lived up to. Perhaps they have not been fully comprehended because they have hitherto governed international affairs only in theory, not in practice. They are simple, obvious, easily stated, and fundamental to American ideals.

Reached to America.

The seas were not broad enough to keep the infection of the conflict out of our own politics. The passions and combinations of certain active groups and individuals have not been enough to be born under foreign flags; indeed the poison of disloyalty into our own most critical affairs, laid violent hands upon many of our industries, and subjected us to the shame of divisions of sentiment and purpose in which America was condemned and forgotten. It is part of the business of this year of reckoning and settlement to speak plainly and act with unmistakable purpose in rebuke of these things, in order that they may be forever hereafter impossible.

While Europe was at war our own continent, one of our own neighbors, was shaken by revolution. We have professed to believe that we do believe, that the people of small and weak states have the right to expect to be dealt with exactly as the people of big and powerful states would be. We have acted upon that principle in dealing with the people of Mexico.

Many serious wrongs against the property, many irreparable wrongs against the persons, of Americans have been committed within the territory of Mexico herself during this tempt the revolution, wrong which could not be effectually checked so long as there was no constituted power in Mexico which was in a position to check them. We could not act directly in that matter ourselves without denying Mexicans the right to make and making the emancipation of her own people await her own interest and convenience.

Outside men out of other nations and with interests too often alien to their own, have dictated what their privileges and opportunities should be and who should control their land, their lives, and their resources—some of them Americans, pressing for things they could never have got in their own country. The Mexican people are entitled to at least the same long as I have anything to do with the action of our great government I shall do everything in my power to prevent any standing in their way. I know that that is hard for some persons to understand; but it is not hard for the plain people of the United States to understand. It is hard doctrine only for those who wish to get something for themselves out of Mexico.

The people of the United States



are capable of great sympathies and a noble pity in dealing with problems of this kind. As their spokesman and representative, I have tried to act in the spirit they would wish me striving for the rights that are fundamental to life and happiness—fifteen million oppressed men, overburdened women, and pitiful children in virtual bondage in their own home in the building of highways which the revolution may often have been mistaken and violent and selfish, but the revolution itself was inevitable and is right.

More is involved than the immediate destinies of Mexico and the relations of the United States with a distressed and distracted people. All America looks on. Test is now being made of us whether we be sincere lovers of popular liberty or not and are indeed to be trusted to respect national sovereignty among our weaker neighbors.

The future, the immediate future, will bring us squarely face to face with many great and exasperating problems which will search us through and through whether we be able and ready to play the part in the world that we mean to play.

It is not a future to be afraid of. It is rather a future to stimulate and excite us to the display of our best powers that are in us. We may enter it with confidence when we are sure that we understand it—and we have provided ourselves already with the means of understanding it.

There must be a just and settled peace, and we here in America must point out the full force of our enthusiasm and our confidence in the peace upon world-wide foundations that cannot easily be shaken. * * * No nation stands wholly apart in interest when the life and interests of all nations are thrown into confusion and peril. If hopeful and generous enterprise is to be renewed, if the healing and helpful arts of life are indeed to be revived when peace comes again, a new atmosphere of justice and friendship must be generated by means the world has never tried before.

These are the new foundations the world must build for itself, and we must play our part in the reconstruction, generously and without too much thought of our separate interests. We must make ourselves ready to play it intelligently, vigorously and well.

One of the contributions we must make to the world's peace is this: We must see to it that the people in our insular possessions are treated in their own lands as we would treat them here, and make the rule of the United States mean the same thing everywhere—the same justice, the same consideration for the essential rights of men.

We have already been provident in this great matter and supplied ourselves with the instrumentalities of prompt adjustment. We have created, in the Federal Trade Commission, a means of inquiry and of mediation in the field of commerce which ought both to co-ordinate the enterprises of our traders and manufacturers and to remove the barriers of misunderstanding and of a too technical interpretation of the law. In the new tariff commission we have added another instrumentality of observation and adjustment which promises to be immediately serviceable. The trade commission substitutes counsel and accommodation for the harsher process of legal restraint, and the tariff commission ought to substitute facts for prejudices and theories. Our exporters have for some time had the advantage of working in the new light thrown upon foreign markets and opportunities of trade by the intelligent inquiries and activities of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce which the Democratic congress wisely created in 1912. The tariff commission completes the machinery by which we shall be enabled to open up our legislative policy to the facts as they develop.

We can no longer indulge our "traditional" provincialism. We are to play a leading part in the world drama which we wish it or not. We shall lend, not borrow, set for ourselves, no imitate or follow; we shall initiate, not peep about, merely to see where we may get in.

To Have Free Hand.
We have already formulated and agreed upon a policy of law which will explicitly remove the ban now supposed to rest upon co-operation amongst our exporters in seeking and markets of the world. The field will be free for the instrumentalities at hand. It will only remain for the masters of enterprise amongst us to act in energetic concert, and for the government of the United States to insist upon the maintenance throughout the world of those conditions of fairness and of even-handed justice in the commercial dealings of the nations with one another upon which, after all, in the last analysis, the peace ultimately depends.

At home also we must see to it that the men who plan and develop and direct our business enterprises shall enjoy definite and settled conditions of law, a policy accommodated to the freest progress. We have set the just and necessary limits. We have put all kinds of unfair competition under the ban and penalty of the law. We have barred monopoly. These fatal and ugly things being excluded, we must now quicken action and facilitate enterprise by every just means within our choice. There will be peace in the business world, and, with peace, revived confidence and life.

We ought both to husband and to develop our natural resources, our mines, our forests, our water power, I wish we could have made more progress than we have made in this

vital matter; and I call once more, with the deepest earnestness and solicitude, upon the advocates of a careful and provident conservation, on the one hand, and the advocates of a free and inviting field for private capital, on the other, to get together in a spirit of genuine accommodation and agreement and set this great policy forward at once.

We must hearten and quicken the spirit and efficiency of labor throughout our whole industrial system by doing justice to the laborer, not only by paying a living wage, but also by making all the conditions that surround labor what they ought to be. And we must do more than justice. We must safeguard life and promote health and safety in every occupation in which they are threatened or imperiled. That is more than justice, and better, because it is humanity and economy.

We must co-ordinate the railway systems of the country for national use, and must facilitate and promote their development with a view to that co-ordination and to their better adaptation as a whole to the life and trade and defense of the nation. The life and industry of the country can be free and unhampered only if these arteries are open, efficient, and complete.

I have not spoken explicitly, gentlemen, of the platform adopted at St. Louis; but it has been implicit in all that I have said. I have sought to interpret its spirit and meaning. The people of the United States do not need to be assured now that the platform is a definite pledge, a practical programme. We have proved to them that our promises are made to be kept.

We hold very definite ideals. We believe that the energy and initiative of our people have been too narrowly coached and superintended; that they should not be concentrated in them free to disperse themselves throughout the nation; that they should be concentrated in the hands of a few powerful guides and guardians, as our opponents have again and again in effect, if not in purpose, sought to concentrate them. We believe, moreover—who that looks about him now with comprehending eye can fail to believe?—that the day of Little Americanism, with its narrow horizons, its provincialism, its "protection" and industrial nursing were the chief study of our political statesmen, are past and gone and that a day of enterprise has at last dawned for the United States whose field is the wide world.

We hope to see the stimulus of that new day draw all America, the republics of both continents, on to a new life and energy and initiative in the great affairs of peace. We are Americans of Big America, and rejoice to look forward to the days in which America shall strive to stir the world without irritating it or drawing it on to new antagonisms, when the nations with which we deal shall at last come to see upon what deep foundations of humanity and justice our passion for peace rests, and when all mankind shall look upon our great people with a new sentiment of admiration, friendly rivalry and real affection, as upon people who, though keen to succeed, are just and to whom humanity is dearer than profit or selfish power.

Upon this record and in the faith of this purpose we go to the country.

OLLIE JAMES' SPEECH IN NOTIFYING WILSON OF HIS NOMINATION.

Shadow Lawn, N. J., September 2.
United States Senator Ollie M. James, of Kentucky, in his address this afternoon notifying President Wilson of his nomination for the presidency again, spoke as follows:

"Mr. President: The Democracy of the republic assembled in national convention at St. Louis, Mo., June 14, 1916 was genuinely representative of the true spirit of America—its ideals of justice and patriotism. These representatives of the purest and bravest in the world, after three and a half years of trial of your service to the people of the country, with a nation to choose from to fill the greatest office in the world instinctively and enthusiastically turned to you. By this they not only registered their own will and desire, but also the will and wish of the people back home, whose trusted and honored spokesmen they were. With an enthusiasm, unanimity and earnestness never surpassed in the political life of America, they have summoned you again to the hosts of peace, prosperity and American righteousness.

"They do not make this call upon you for the purpose of honoring you, for you have already had bestowed upon you by your countrymen the greatest honor within their gift. They call you for service to America and mankind; a service you have so amply proved to be of the highest type known. Just governments among men; a service that has restored taxation to its historic and constitutional function; a service that has freed trade to individual and honest endeavor; a service that has lifted from the tables and homes of the plain people of America a burden of taxation which they have unjustly borne for more than a half century and upon the wealth and fortunes of the land; a service that has driven monopoly from its hideousness of taxation; a service that has tended to the trusts of Republican creation a hiding place in our economic life; a service to the toilers of America that lifted them from the despised level of a commodity to the high plane of a human unit in our industrial life; a service that has dignified them—the great army of workers of the field, factory and mine; a service that has opened the door to all men upon equal terms of justice and constitutional liberty; a service that freed the money of a nation from the control of a 'money oligarchy' and lodged it in the hands of the government; a service that at once destroyed two trusts, a money trust and a panic trust, where the business cannot be oppressed or destroyed by the manipulation of money markets; a service that has rendered the law, not legislation, controlling; a service that has put your service, your service and matchless leadership displayed live only in memory, as contemporary with the malodorous rule of the boss-ridden and monopoly-controlled stand-pat Republican party.

What Has Been Done.
It is a service which has prepared the nation for its future, a service to fair and equal treatment of all men by destroying a subsidy-fed to the farmers of our country who yearn for a home and fireside to call their

own by enacting into law a federal rural credits system that makes credit and home building easy for the tillers of the soil; a service that in the stormiest hours of America's life and the bloodiest days of the life of the world, you have kept our people at peace with all the earth; a service that has kept homes happy, family circles unbroken, while the Old World staggers beneath its weight of sorrow, mourning and death; a service whose victory for the freedom of the seas, the rights of neutral life, the protection of American citizens and American rights stands resplendent in the world's international law and in the earth's diplomacy. This great triumph which you achieved for America and the world gave protection to noncombatants and neutrals that war-damned nations must respect, and this diplomatic achievement will stand the guiding, protecting precedent to millions of lives of the innocent and unoffending long after you are gone. This triumph of yours will not be told in history by a great war debt, a mammoth pension roll, vacant chairs at unhappy firesides, and Decoration Day services to place flowers upon the mounds of those who achieved it, but it will be told in the victory of matchless diplomacy and in the logic, presenting in an unequalled manner the everlasting principle of justice.

"Under your unrivaled and fearless leadership you have rescued the little children of America—the future fathers and mothers of our race—from the grinding slavery of the sweatshop and the factory. No dividends or fortunes in the future will bear witness of their toil and ears; their youthful days will be days in the fresh air of growing life and in the schoolrooms of the land, where they will be properly prepared in strength and mind to become the future citizens of a great, humane and free republic.

"You behold your country after three and a half years of your administration more prosperous than ever in its history. The earnings of the laborers of America, exalted by three billion dollars the earnings under four years of the administration of your predecessor; the savings of the people deposited in the banks of our country amount to six billion dollars more than was deposited under the four years of the administration of Mr. Taft.

"Our exports for the first time in our history lead the world; our farmers are more prosperous than ever; business is free; individual endeavor from its stagnant state is rewarded. The increase in the business of the commercial world is so great that it almost staggers the mind to contemplate it, notwithstanding a world's war has called for legislation to stay the process of the courts in debt collections in all the neutral countries of the world except here, where plenty blesses and prospers our people. Your beloved country marches forward to a prosperity never dreamed of. Your opponents are unwillingly forced to admit this happy condition of our people, which they say is not permanent, but they shall be no more regarded as prophets now than they were when they said it could not come.

"Four years ago in accepting the nomination of the Democratic party for the presidency you stated that you would seek advice and counsel wherever you could obtain it. You free terms; this you mightily lobby out of the capitol and invited Americans of all stations to come and counsel with you. The laborer with his grimy hand, the farmer with the tan of the blazing sun upon his face, the railroad men who hold the throttle, swing the lantern and direct the rolling wheels of commerce, the toiler of the damp and darkness of mine, from the soap mill and the factory; the business men from their offices, the clerk from the counter, the banker, the artisan, the lawyer and the doctor have come and found welcome and shared counsel with you. They knew you were free to serve, that you were unbossed, unowned, and unafraid. They knew you only sought the truth and when you found it they were ready to challenge all of its necessities to any conflict.

"Wherever you shall spread your white wings over the world, in the chamber of the just historian when the din and roar of political antagonism shall have ceased, when the prejudice and passion of partisanship shall have died away, when principle shall actuate men and parties rather than appetite, when ambition shall no longer lure men and parties to unjust attack, the historian will accord to you and your administration a foremost place in the republic's life.

People Not Ungrateful.
"Americans are not ungrateful; the people are not unpatriotic; they recognize the thousands of difficulties that no man could foresee which you have encountered and mastered. Their verdict is already written; it has been agreed upon at the fireside of the land and has been molded in the schoolhouses, the places of worship, and wherever Americans meet to talk over the affairs and good of their country. That verdict leaps forth from almost every American heart in undying gratitude to you for the service you have rendered, for the peace, prosperity and happiness your leadership has given, and I but voice this day the overwhelming wish of Americans everywhere for your triumphant re-election.

"This great convention which nominated you was never controlled nor intimidated by any other American or foreign influence. It had the heart beat and spoke the true sentiment of our country.

"A committee composed of the permanent chairman of the convention and one delegate from each State and territory was appointed to inform you of your selection as the nominee of the Democratic party for President of the United States and to request you to accept it, and the convention did me the honor to make me chairman of this committee charged with such a happy mission.

"Therefore, in compliance with the command of that convention, this committee performs that pleasing duty, and, as the appointed agent of that great national Democratic convention, I now deliver to you this formal letter of notification, accompanied by members of the committee, platform adopted by the convention, and upon that platform I have the honor to request your acceptance of the tendered nomination. And, on behalf of the Democrats of the whole republic, for its future, a service to fair and equal treatment of all men by destroying a subsidy-fed to the farmers of our country who yearn for a home and fireside to call their